

UMTS Rel. 4, 5 and 6 Core Network Architecture & Signaling BICC, VoIP, PoC, IMS & SIP

Course Duration:

3 days

Course Description:

- This course focuses on the detailed description of the UMTS core network architecture with Rel. 4 and particularly with Rel. 5 and 6.
- Most importantly, the course ties a detailed analysis of the new call control and mobility management protocols like SIP or BICC into the presentation of the all-IP core network architecture in Rel. 4 and 5.
- This approach allows the student an easy comprehension of the necessity and advantages of the new network architecture in UMTS Rel. 4, 5 and 6 as well as an easy understanding of the new protocol procedures with SIP and SDP.
- This includes a presentation of PoC-operation within the 3GSM-environment.
- The course concludes with a presentation of the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) and its various components.

As in all INACON courses we integrated several interactive exercises for a perfect learning experience.

Pre-Requisites:

- The student needs to have *detailed* knowledge about all generic aspects of UMTS Rel. 99 like the network architecture, the QoS-concept and the signal processing chain.
- It is strongly recommended to take our course “UMTS – Signaling & Protocol Analysis (Core Network)” in advance.
- The student also needs detailed knowledge about the TCP/IP protocol stack. It is strongly recommended to take our courses “Introduction to the TCP/IP Protocol Suite” and “Advanced TCP/IP – Design Details & System Operation” in advance.

Course Target:

- The student is enabled to fully understand the implications of implementing the new UMTS network architecture with Rel. 4, 5 and 6.
- The student will fully understand the new IP Multimedia Subsystem architecture and the related procedures.
- The student will know about the operation and related procedures of PoC (Push-to-talk over Cellular)
- The student will have an overview of the different VoIP-protocols and a detailed understanding of the messaging and procedures of SIP, SDP and RTP, with focus on UMTS.

Some of your questions that will be answered:

- What are the advantages and implications of the new Rel .4 network architecture?
- What is the IMS?
- How does SIP work and how is it used in UMTS Rel. 5?

Who should attend this class ?

- Everybody who requires detailed knowledge of the UMTS Rel. 4, 5 and 6 core network architecture and protocols.
- Engineers and technicians who need to understand the operation of SIP and SDP within the environment of the IMS and PoC (Push-to-talk over Cellular).

Table of Contents:

Understanding VoIP, Multimedia Services and the Related Protocols

Reasons for VoIP

- ⇒ Network Convergence
- ⇒ Growth of Data Networks
- ⇒ Resource Efficiency
- ⇒ Service Flexibility

Problems of VoIP

- ⇒ Delay
- ⇒ Jitter (Packet Arrival Time Variance)
- ⇒ Packet Loss
- ⇒ Bandwidth Bottlenecks

Obtaining QoS in an IP-Network

- ⇒ Diffserv (RFC 2475)
- ⇒ Intserv (RFC 1633)
- ⇒ Operation of Differentiated Services
- ⇒ Operation of Integrated Services
 - Controlled Load Services (RFC 2211)
 - Guaranteed Services (RFC 2212)

The Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)

- ⇒ RSVP and other Protocols in the IP-Protocol Stack
- ⇒ Operation of RSVP
 - Sending of RSVP: Path-Messages
 - Sending of RSVP: Resv-Messages
 - Tearing Down a Path

The Real Time Transport Protocol (RTP and RTCP)

- ⇒ Operation of RTP and RTCP
- ⇒ Format of the RTP-Header
 - Version
 - P-Bit (Padding)
 - Ext-Bit (Header Extension)
 - CSRC-Count
 - M-Bit (Marker)
 - Payload Type
 - Sequence Number

- Timestamp
- Synchronization Source (SSRC)
- Contributing Source (CSRC)
- ⇒ Example of an RTP-Frame
- ⇒ Example of an RTP-Frame
- ⇒ Tasks and Functions of RTCP
 - Quality Report Transfer
 - Session Control
 - CNAME ↔ SSRC Binding
- ⇒ Example of an RTCP-Frame (Sender Report)

The H.323-Protocol and Network Architecture

- ⇒ Network Architecture
 - H.323-Terminals
 - Gatekeepers
 - Gateways
 - Multipoint Control Unit
- ⇒ The H.323-Protocol Suite
 - H.225.0 (RAS)
 - H.225.0 (Call Control / Q.931)
 - H.245 (Media Control)
- ⇒ The H.323-Protocol Stack

Registration and Call Setup with H.323

- ⇒ Initial Conditions
- ⇒ Applicability of this Procedure
- ⇒ Description

The "Brave New World" of Communications

Limitations of the Release 99 Network & Software Architecture

- ⇒ Which new services become realistic with Rel. 99?
- ⇒ How do the narrow-band MSC's handle broadband service requests?
- ⇒ How can the user gain access to these new services?

The New Circuit-Switched CN Architecture with Release 4

- ⇒ Introduction of MSC-Servers (MSC-S)
- ⇒ Introduction of Media Gateways (MGW)
- ⇒ Introduction of New Interfaces Mc, Nb and Nc
- ⇒ Introduction of New Protocols BICC, H.248 (MEGACO) and Nb-FP

Implementation Options

- ⇒ Monolithic Architecture

- ⇒ Split Architecture
- ⇒ The All-IP Core Network Configuration with Release 4

Access and Core Network Architecture with Release 4

Detailed Consideration of the Protocol Stacks with Release 4

- ⇒ Protocol Stack on the lu-cs-Interface
 - Transport Network Control Plane
 - Control Plane
 - User Plane
- ⇒ Protocol Stack on the lu-ps-Interface
 - Transport Network Control Plane
 - Control Plane
 - User Plane
- ⇒ Protocol Stack on the Mc-Interface
 - Transport Network Control Plane
 - Control Plane
 - User Plane
- ⇒ User Plane
 - Protocol Stack on the Nb-Interface
 - Transport Network Control Plane
 - Control Plane
 - User Plane
- ⇒ Protocol Stack on the Nc-Interface
 - Transport Network Control Plane
 - Control Plane
 - User Plane

The H.248- / MEGACO-Protocol

- ⇒ Introduction
- ⇒ Principles of Media Gateway Operation
- ⇒ Contexts and Terminations
 - Terminations
 - Contexts
- ⇒ The H.248 Command Set

Examples of Media Gateway Operation through H.248

- ⇒ Mobile Originating Call Establishment
- ⇒ Detailed Message Flow
- ⇒ SRNC Relocation
- ⇒ Detailed Message Flow
- ⇒ The H.248 Message Structure
 - Overview
 - Part 1: H.248 Message Header

- Part 2: Transaction Encoding
- Part 3: Action Request Encoding
- Part 4: Command ADD-Request Encoding

BICC (Bearer Independent Call Control)

- ⇒ Functions of BICC
- ⇒ Overview: BICC in the Protocol Stack Chain of Release 4
- ⇒ The BICC Message Structure
 - Header
 - Mandatory Information Elements with Fixed Length
 - Pointer Section
 - Mandatory Information Elements with Variable Length
 - Optional Information Elements
- ⇒ Important BICC-Messages
 - Initial Address Message
 - Continuity Message
 - Address Complete Message
 - Answer Message
 - Release Message
 - Release Complete Message
 - Application Transport Message
 - Example of a BICC-Message

Important Architectural Changes with Release 5

- ⇒ IP-Multimedia Subsystem (IMS)
- ⇒ Home Subscriber Server (HSS)
- ⇒ New Gm-Interface
- ⇒ GERAN ↔ Core Network Connection as Iu-Interface
- ⇒ Iub-, Iu-CS- and Iur-Interface alternatively IP-based

New Features with Release 5

New Features with Release 5

Fixed Mobile Convergence

- The User Domain
- The Device Domain
- The Access Domain
- The Service Domain
- ⇒ OSA (Open Service Access)
 - What is OSA?
 - How does OSA work?
- ⇒ Multimedia Call Control
 - SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)
 - H.324M

H.323

Threats and Opportunities for Mobile Network Operators

⇒ Threats

- ISP's and other new Competitors may enter the Mobile Market
- Mobile Operators may be reduced to a Bit Pipe Provider
- Risk of Price Dumping

⇒ Opportunities

- Mobile Operators Convert into Ultimate Service Providers
- True Global Roaming
- Offering of Economical Voice Services is Enabled
- Software Driven Applications Represent the Front-End of Future Mobile Devices

Access and Core Network Architecture with Release 6

⇒ Overview

⇒ Interconnection of Alternative RAT's

The IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem)

Access and Core Network Architecture with Release 5

⇒ Overview

Architecture of the IMS

⇒ Overview

⇒ IMS Amendments with Release 6

P-CSCF (Proxy Call Session Control Function)

⇒ Tasks & Functions

⇒ Facts Sheet

I-CSCF (Interrogating Call Session Control Function)

⇒ Tasks & Functions

⇒ Facts Sheet

S-CSCF (Serving Call Session Control Function)

⇒ Tasks & Functions

⇒ Facts Sheet

BGCF (Breakout Gateway Control Function)

⇒ Tasks & Functions

⇒ Facts Sheet

MGCF (Media Gateway Control Function) / MGW (IMS-MGW)

⇒ Tasks & Functions

- ⇒ Facts Sheet MGCF
- ⇒ Facts Sheet IMS-MGW (IMS-Media Gateway)

Facts Sheet IMS-MGW (IMS-Media Gateway)

- ⇒ MRF (Multimedia Resource Function)
- ⇒ Tasks & Functions
- ⇒ Facts Sheet MRFC (Multimedia Resource Function Controller)
- ⇒ Facts Sheet MRFP (Multimedia Resource Function Processor)

The IMS Protocol Suite

Overview

- ⇒ Protocols within the IMS-Control Plane
- ⇒ Protocols within the IMS-User Plane

The DIAMETER Protocol

- ⇒ Characteristics
- ⇒ IMS-specific Amendments to DIAMETER Protocol

The Session Description Protocol (SDP)

- ⇒ Overview
- ⇒ Session Description Items
 - SDP-Protocol Version Number
 - Origin of Session and Session Identifier
 - Session Name
 - Session Information
 - URI of Information to additional Conference Description
 - e-mail Address and Telephone Number
 - Connection Information
 - Bandwidth Information
 - Time Zone Adjustments
 - Encryption Key
 - Session Attributes
- ⇒ Media Description Items
 - Media Name and Transport Address
 - Media Title
 - Connection Information
 - Bandwidth Information
 - Encryption Key
 - RTP Mapping Attribute
- ⇒ Time Description Items
 - Start and Stop Time when the Session is active
 - Repeat Times

- ⇒ Example: Session and Media Descriptors through SDP
- ⇒ Interworking between Application and SDP

The Session Initiation Protocol

- ⇒ SIP-Functions
 - Locating of the User
 - Determination of User Availability
 - Discussion of Media Parameters
 - Session Setup and Release
 - Session Modification
- ⇒ Scope of SIP
- ⇒ Session Establishment
- ⇒ Clarification of the Term “Session”
- ⇒ Session Modification
- ⇒ Session Release
- ⇒ Philosophy of SIP-Operation
 - Session Completion Phase
 - Session Active Phase
- ⇒ User Agent Client and User Agent Server
- ⇒ Simple Example for Session Setup through SIP
 - Overview
 - Request: INVITE-Message
 - Response: 100 (Trying)
 - Response: 180 (Ringing)
 - Response: 200 (OK)
 - Request: ACK
 - Example of one of the 4300 Speech Frames
 - Request: BYE
 - Response: 200 (OK)

SIP-Message Format

- ⇒ General Information
- ⇒ Request Messages
- ⇒ Response Messages

SIP-Message Contents

- ⇒ The Request Line (Request Messages only)
- ⇒ The Different Method-Types
 - REGISTER
 - INVITE
 - ACK
 - CANCEL
 - BYE
 - OPTIONS

- INFO
- MESSAGE
- SUBSCRIBE
- NOTIFY
- PRACK
- REFER
- UPDATE
- PUBLISH
- ⇒ Address Specification / Request-URI
 - The "tel"-URI
 - The SIP(S)-URI
- ⇒ The Status Line
 - Status Code and Reason Phrase
- ⇒ The "From:" and the "To:" Header Fields
 - Display-Name
 - Tag
- ⇒ The "Call-ID:" and "Max-Forwards:" Header Fields
 - Call-ID
 - Max-Forwards
- ⇒ The "CSeq:" Header Field
- ⇒ The "Via:" Header Field
- ⇒ The "Contact:" Header Field

The "Contact:" Header Field

- ⇒ IMS Operation and Procedures – Some Examples
- ⇒ Registration
- ⇒ Registration: Message Flow
 - Initial Conditions
 - Applicability of this Procedure
 - Description
- ⇒ Call Setup between two SIP-Users on Different Networks
- ⇒ Call Setup Procedure: Message Flow
 - Initial Conditions
 - Applicability of this Procedure
 - Description
- ⇒ Use Case Example: Floor Control during Conferencing (PoC)
 - BFCP-Operation during a PoC Session
- ⇒ SIP-Procedure Preparation in 3GPP-Networks

References
